OPINION OF THE MEXICAN PRESS THEREON. RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE.

GREAT POLITICAL EXCITEMENT,

We have received our correspondence and files of journals from the city of Mexico extending up to the 3d of December, being ten days later intelligence than that published in our edition of yesterday. The following is our

&c., &c., &c.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Crry or Maxico, Dec. 3, 1853.

Arists's Dounfall—State of the Country Than—Recall of Santa Anna-The Union of Parties which Effected it-His Recep-tion, Policy, and First Decrees-The March to Monarchy-Revenues and Turiffs-Relations with the United States-Public Delet and Credits-The Railway from Vera Cruz to Marico-Its Rules, Capital, and Profits-Its Impracticatility-The Empire Looming Up. dc., dc.
The increasing interest the American people take in the

Mairs of this republe has induced me to write on its

present condition and future prespects.

Perhaps no country in the world since the dissolution of the Roman empire, ever was in such a state of chaos, politically and morally, as was Mexico at the downfall of General Arista, in January last. The then imminent risk of its speedy dismemberment induced all parties to call in San'a Anna, as the only man capable of reorganizing the republic.

The three great parties - the republicans, (called Puros.) the moderados and the monarchists-impelled by the common danger, agreed at least on what is recently siyled the platform of the independence of Mexico. It was supposed that a man who had twice been forced to leave his country as an exile, would, in the hours of his banish ment, have condered deeply over the errors of his past administrations, and, wise by experience, planned some comprehensive plan of government which would have placed Mexico in her proper position in the scale of nations, given an impulse to the industry of its citizens, and healed the wounds inflicted by contentions and political struggles.

Santa Anna's arrival was received with acclamation by all parties, and he commenced his government under he faverable suspices and good will of all. But soon, alas! it was found out that he had learned nothing and forgetten nothing. He at once threw himself blindly into the arms of the church and monarchical party; and his first decree, headed General Santa Anna, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III., Presi dent of the Republic, &c., was the suppression of the liberty of the press-a prohibition of any discussion whatever of the acts of his government. Since then other decrees have followed-namely, for the re-establishment of the Jesuits—one, a rigorous system of passports all over the republic, with ministers worthy an Austrian governor; another, that all persons entitled to be styled excellence r lordship, which titles formerly were only used in official documents, are to be addressed verbally by their titles, whether officially or in familiar conversation; an army created of an indefinite amount, of which some \$0,000 have been already drawn together; some little semblance of a ravy decreed;
—eight Generals of Division named, some forty of brigade,
and the number of uniform grades and promotions really
not to be remembered—beside the total suppressions of
the federal government, the former States are to be called departments, and governed by military chiefs; all the
old machinery of inland customs, all the eli Spanish
colonial fiscal regulations, all the eli Spanish
colonial fiscal regulations, all the eli Spanish
colonial fiscal regulations, all the colfacts of the Viceroys,
of ceremonials, badges, sticls of office, cocked hats, pre
sentations; have been decreed and arranged with a precision and gravity and a minuteness which leave far behind the etiquette of the Grand Monarque of bygone
times. To crown all, we have again'the re-establishment of the Order of Knighthood of Guadalupe, and all
the ceremonials, arranged with a ridiculous parody on
similar former institutions. While all these measures
are going on, trade is languishing the revenues are de
creasing, multitudes of people have been forcibly sent out
of the country, and others are voluntarily emigrating—
the wild Indiana are dessolating and aying waste the
northers provinces, and the influx of foreigners, except
as casual tourists or passers through, has ceased.

With respect to the revenues of hexico, they are caiculated in gross at about seventeen to eighteen millions of
dollars, when, with a liberal tariff, they might be doubled
and quadrupted within a very short time. The present
tariff was one of the first cares of Santa Anna's government. Every possible effort was made by the foreign
ministers to convince them that low duties make cheap
goods, and that cheap goods is a country where the mass
are half clothed would induce consumption and promote
civilization. But no—the government would only listen
to the cry of a very small number of manufacturers who
have invested about it fittee millions of collars in extab
lishing manufactures here of twist and calteoes, and the
cry was the prot little semblance of a navy decreed eight Generals of Division named, some forty of brigade,

which is a virtual prohibition. Prints, by the old tarili, of eats duty; in the present of canbe, and stand in here with duty. If, omits, their ook canbe, and stand in here with duty. On the liners the duty is somewhat higher than before, as the extra duties amount to 75 per cent, instead of 48 a 50, as formerly; as to linea, they are also somewhat cheaper, but on all classes of sits they are a great deal higher. Thus you see that in spite of the new ideas that are apruging up in all parts of the world with reference to free trade, Mexics at Il follows out the old prohibitory system and illiberal ideas.

Thus far with respect to the present interior government. Its present relations with the United States are somewhat of a doubtful charactal Almonte, is considered to be there only as in a rort of hoursals bankined, he is the only one who could give 60m. State Anna any unessines; he has no zort of influence with State Anna, and, in fact, in spite of all the complimentary letters passing between them, in which, by the way, Almonte is always humble to his chies, Sania Anna fastise him and will do nothing for him.

Eight general off division have been named during the last six months; but no blue sais given to the oldest of brigade, descent Almonte—say, not even a cross of life new order of Guadatupe has been continuous for the can colling of the 11th article of the treaty of Guadatupe, get up every day new girvanes, disown all the ambitious acts of his "querids campon," and be disowned in time, and abelved the day he is useless or supposed to be daoperous. He has already got his monitor on him, in the shape of the new consul at New York, a friend of the June of the factor of the June The street specific property of the about 10 per cont. Instead of the per cont. Instead to the p

from three to five passengers. From goo'se? The imports into Mexico from all the ports, are about \$26,000,000 as year, of which a considerable part come in by way of Vers Crez, but it is calculated that only about \$7,000,000 are brought into the interior by mules and wagons, by way of Jalepa to Mexico. The special generally is about see \$60,000 in species. The freight generally is about see half per cent. The \$7,000,000 of in ports, at \$160,000 or \$8,000,000 in species. The freight generally is about see half per cent. The \$7,000,000 of in ports, at \$160,000. Take off sixty seem cents on the colour for wear, tear, management, &2—that is, leave \$150,000 net—say interest on \$10,000,000 at 5 per cent, and you have interest \$400,000—a dead loss of \$550,000. Suppose the calculation is wrong—suppose the expenses overrated, and the receipts much lessened. July from the experience of all railroads in the most propulous thriving commercial countries in the United States. Do many railroads pay 3 per cent? Is not the personal profit of secondary in portaine to the landhelders on the road, to the State Congress, to the rublic weal involved in it? In England how many railroads have failed, with the exception of the Liverpool and Manchester and Liverpool and London? How few pay 4 per cent? And, in fast, before laying out the morey, can the road be made? The elevation, in less than clinety miles, by way of Perote, is more than seven thousand feet. How can engineers get over that without giving hundreds of miles of windings and turnings? What foreign work man will stand the climate during seven marches of the year? Naives are not to be hired—no mages will even mate them cultivate the estace there. The American army lost nearly 0,000 from climate alone, on the very route this railway is to take. Look at the cost of the twelve miles of railway now constructed—it has cost \$1,800,000. Certainly, the expense lara been abound; but attil the wages paid have been most enromous. Every piece of timber called a sleeper, on which the rail

He, therefore, who does not co operate in the most active manner in the repulsion of the foreign enemy, but, on the cost trary, endeavors not only to disturb internal tranquillity but even to cool the sentiment of patriotism in the present circumstarces, deserves the punishment of a traitor, and that his name be exect. It is not that first step—what result may follow the occupation of la Far—are matters which belong to faturity but prusence counsels us to place an insuperable cyke to that torrent which is threatening, and justice requires that such a scandalous attempt be repressed with all firmness and resolution. It appears as if the territory of the American Union were destined to launch from her breast all the hordes of ancient Scandinavis—to pour forth her outhaws—desolating wherever they touch—setting at naught the rights held most sacred amongst men, and giving the mest remarkable examples of the most such sentiments, and to show that it has all the power to repress those attempts which spread alarm among other records. There has been but a short interval between the expedition against Cuba and the occupation of the port of la Faz and those who attempted the first, and those who have realized the second, have departed with their warlike preparations from the ports of that mation. The scattering of the first has not had the effect, nevertheless of restraining the undertaking of the second, and it is said to any it, but this is an argument against the firmness of a power which shows itself impotent on such an occasion, even though it be not permitted to suppose its countrance, of the draw first has not had the effect, nevertheless of restraining the undertaking of the second, and it has an argument against the firmness of a power which shows itself impotent on such an occasion, even though it be not permitted to suppose its countrance, of the first has not had the effect, never the excellent the firm of the most range of the first has not elapsed shollars and holy men, the most valisant captains, and the m

ciated.

A copy of the present manifest shall be transmitted to his kixest ency the Prest tent, through a special commission of the department, to congratulate him on this spontaneous election of the people, who have solved to him and to exhert him to accept it as a rightful tribute and just homage for the honorable, constant, and distinguished services which he has rendered to his country,

gui-hed services which he has rendered to his country,
This act has been signed by seventy-one persons,
at the head of whom stands Senor Joré Maria de
Ortega, Governor and Commandant-General of the
department of Jalisco.

It has already been sanationed by different departments, cities, corporations and individuals.
Among the adhesions to it received up to the 30th
November, were those from Guanajuato, Aguas,
Calientes, Leon, San Miguel de Allence, Siloa, San
Luis Potosi, Morelia, the Mineral de la Luz, the department of Mexico, (Toluca,) Zacatecas, Queretaro,
and Puebla. In the act of adression of the latter
State, it is proposed that Santa Anna shall have,
instead of the title of President, that of Grand
Elector of Mexico, High Admiral, Marshal-General
of the Mexican Armies, and Most Serene Highness.

instead of the title of President, that of Grand Elector of Mexico, High Admiral, Marshal-General of the Mexican Armies, and Most Serene Highness. Besides these adhesions, there had been received, up to the 3d December, similar acts from the cities of Tlalpam, Vera Cruz, Jalapa, and, according to reports published in the Davio Official, from the departments of Osjaca, Chiapas, and Tabasco.

Up to this time, however, says the Trait d'Union, the grand and supreme consecretion of the capital of the republic had not taken place. Yesterday and the day before (2d and 1st December.) it has been successively given—first by the civil authorities, then by the military authorities and the garrison. On the latter day, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Governor of the district joined in a deputation of the municipal body, the other corporations, the eccle distical chapter, and several citizens of distinction, to give in their adherence purely and simply to the act of Guadalajara. This event was celebrated by a discharge of artitlery and signal rockets. The adhesion was signed by fifty seven names, at the head of which figures that of Senor Antonio Diez de Bonilla, Governor. A little before two o'clock, a commissien, nominated by the adherents, and presided over by Senor Mignet Maria Azcarate, head of the Corporation, or Mayor, presented themselves at the national palace for the purpose of felicitating President Santa Anna, and of remitting to him the deed which had been just signed. On this occasion Senor Azzarate pronouced an allocation to which the President returned the following answer:—

Santa Anna's Sperch.

to this grave subject. In a few days from thence, that decision would be known; but from to-day, says the Trait d'Union, we may assoredly consider the extraordinary powers of Captain General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna as indefinitely prorogued.

The Universal devotes several articles to the subject of the projected railroad from Vera Cruz to the Pacific, which it considers will be of eminent importance to the country, in a social, commercial and political point of view.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular, bearing date 29th November, regulating the ceremonial of the solemnity which will take place for the installation of the Order of Guadalupe. This ceremouy will be celebrated in the College of Guadalupe on the 19th of this month, (the day which rumor assigns for the installment of the monarchy). The whole magnificent cortege will assemble at the National Palace, to proceed in the designed order and with great military pomp to the city of Guadalupe.

A decree has been published reducing the tax on dogs from one dollar to four reals.

A circular of the Minister of Finance orders that the tariffs in force for the payment of custom house duties on rational effects, will continue to be applied till the end of 1854, and will follow thus every two years, commencing first January, 1855.

Forty collections of garden seeds had been received from France, and distributed to horticulturists. Senor Pablo de Urrutic has been named Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz, and Mr. Enrique Dorn has been appointed temporary Consul for Prussia at Mazatan. Both have received their exequators.

A circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs reminds the chief of the staff and major of the army of the decree prohibiting military men to wear long beards and moustaches, a liberty only enjoyed by privileged bodies and the heads of corps.

The President of the republic has ordered that the Consulate-general of Mexico in the United States be transferred from New York to New Orleans. Mr. Rafael Rafael, of the Universel, goes to Ne

when the best of the control of the

shes, and designating him under a Comment closed and convenient securities with the Minter of Sites.

4 In vew of the mentic and very designated and proclaimed, not that has a former time, that he is is assessed with the Golden of the control of

The species she brings is consigned as follows—Balley, Blauchard & Co., \$1 200; F. Camecien, \$1 000; J. M. del Campo, \$1,000; J. P. Camecien, \$1 000; J. M. del Campo, \$1,000; J. P. Camecien, \$1 000; J. M. del Campo, \$1,000; J. Camecien, \$1 000; J. Camecien, \$2 000; J. Camecien, \$2

## INANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET. MONDAY, Dec. 19-6 P. M.

The four leading fancies-Cumberland Coal, Parker Vein Coal, Nicaragus Transit, and Eric Railroad—were in moderate demand at the first board, to-day, but there was no material variation in prices, compared with those current at the close of the market on Saturday. Nicaragua advanced 1/4 per cent. Cumberland Coal, 1/4; Hudson River Reilroad, 1/4; New York Central Railroad Bonds, 1/4; Parkper cent; Reading Reilroad, 1/2; Phenix Coal, 1; Erie Bonds, 1871, 1/2. Nicaragua looks a little buoyant. The buyers on time were abundant to day, and it is very likely that those who sold between 28 a 29 per cent, have been buying in again at 26 a 27 per cent. There is no doubt but that this stock will reach much higher points, and those who are so situated as to be continually posted up on the company's affairs, are among the largest purchasers at current rates. Parker Vein may be worth much more than it is selling for, but it will be difficult to earry it up just now. It may move up with others, during a speculative movement; but there are more sellers than buyers at this moment, and likely to be, even at a moderate deat this moment, and likely to be, even at a measure colline. Comberland Coal is sustained by a well managed corner, and it may continue for some time. Very few of the transactions at the board are real. Eric Railroad, Harlem, Reading, and all the other railroad stocks daily operations. ated in, experience the daily fluctuations in market value, without any movement of consequence at the board. At this season of the year, speculation is generally dormant, and prices of course depressed; but when we look at the position of many fancy stocks, at the changes which have taken place in them, at the better development of their resources, and at the accumulation of capital in the hands of individuals, it is somewhat surprising that so much apathy should exist in the market, and that so much difficulty should be realized in maintaining prices. This has been a hard year for speculators in fancy stocks for a rise. The bears have as a general thing made money, and the prospect is as good for them now as ever. During the next sixty days we shall have, beyond a doubt, a dull, heavy market. After that the bears must be cautious

how they put out contracts.

At the second board to-day, the downward tendency of prices continued. Parker Vein declined 1/2 per cent; Har-lem, 1/4; Cumberland Cosl, 1/4; Erie Railroad, 1/4; New Haven Railroad, 1/4; Lehigh Zinc, 1/4; McCullock, 1/4. The sales of Nicaragua appear to be principally on time, buyer's option.

Tre annexed official statement exhibits the condition of the four leading departments of the New York city banks, on December 3, 10 and 17, 1863. It should be

The annexed official statement exhibits the condition of the foru leading departments of the New York city banks, on December 3, 10 and 17, 1863. It should be borne in mind that these returns give the average amount for the week, and not the social condition on the morning of the day the reports are dated. This prevents all preparations for the purpose of making a favorable show:

New York Chrr Banes.

Loans and Diccounts. Dec. 3. Dec. 10. Dec. 10. Dec. 2. Dec. 10. American Exchange. Set 91 3,425,305 42,715 46,104 11,105,462 12,105,405 12,105,4

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394,581
1,000,612
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516,056
643,395
893,589
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788,937
415,985
897,4945
2,072,017
1,027,100
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1,037,464
744,103
781,401
87,963
89,883
782,666
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364,825
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782,666
384,825
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317,819 Merchants' Exchange 1, 083, 661
Metropolitan 1,699, 661
Metropolitan 1,699, 661
National 985, 322
Nassau 702, 400
North River 706, 460
Now York Pry/Dock 99, 332
New York Exchange 82, 948
Ccean 767, 640
Oriental 168, 726
Pacific 485, 432
People's 523, 528
Phonix 1,970, 551
Seventh Ward 566, 690
She and Leather 376, 741
St. Nicholas 343, 486
Suffolk 89, 890
Tradesmen's 743, 460
Union 1,900, 666 k of Commerce. \$100
Commonwealth 55,083
New York 307,843
North America. 87,311
State of N York 462,213
the Union 111,829
the Republic 148,176
ery 198,264
ddwsy 215,255
thera' and Drovera' 13,708
ral. 97,912
tham 137,647
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mical 820,577
ers' 156,874 the Republic.

Bowery.
Broadway
Butchers' and Drovers'
Central.
Chatham.
Chemical. City.....Continental..... Continental
Corn Excharge
East River
Empire City
Fulton
Greenwich
Grecers'
Hanover
Irving 93,236 147,945 Irving.... Island City.... Knickerbocker Leather Manufacturers'

Knickerbocker
Leather Manufacturers'
Manhattam
Marine
Market
Mechanics'
Mechanics' Association.
Mechanics' Araders'
Merchanits'
New York Dry Dock
New York Dry Dock
New York Exchange
Ocean
Oriental
Peoples'
Peoples'
Phoerix
Seventh Ward
Shoe and Leather
St. Nicholas
Suffolk
Trademens'
Union 856,028
98,131
109,800
836,937
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136,748
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269,084
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151,519
107,329
261,138
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Corn Exchange I
East River
Fmpire City
Fulton.
Greenwich
Grocers'.
Unnover 85,269
78,976
24,897
32,235
26,202
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607,303
40,372
86,269
975,100
102,321
58,802
178,806
1,312,688 21,121 2e,380 20,725 188,722 606 386 58,539 7,606,857 118,785 61,772 170,834 1,007,851 Merchants' Exchange 181,756 174,245
Metropolitam 641,339 500,529
National 253,418 327,261
Nassau 72,512 101,931
North River 80,839 70 648
New York Dry Dock 37,342 37,948
New York Exchange 10,954 10,941
Ocean 85,570 10,356
Oriental 41,930 36,738
Pacific 44,240 51,234
Pacific 44,240 51,234
Pacific 84,2901 68 790
Phenix 586,266 3:3,256
Everenth Ward 102,981 122,335
Elnoe and Leather 85,333 27,812
St Nicholas 20,921 36,935
Su2olk 10,187 10,180
Tradermen's 100,907 140,835
Union 366,863 384,372 174,245 590,529 327,661 101,931

Total......\$12,830,772 \$12,493,760 \$12,166,060 The condition of the leading departments of the banks of this city, at different periods, compares as follows:—

The is not true. Bare are only used when required depositers. This mint is capable of column any among of bullon with which it way be supplied. Depositors